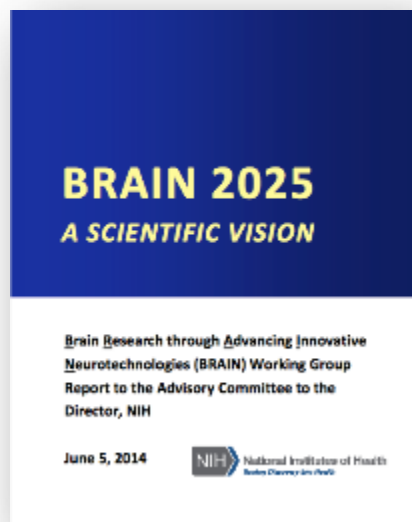


Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies® (BRAIN) Initiative

Joshua Gordon, MD, PhD

Walter Koroshetz, MD

BRAIN Multi-Council Working Group
Co-Chairs



Goal: Elucidate circuit structure and function to understand:

- How the brain moves, plans, executes
- How to monitor/manipulate circuits for improved function
- That disordered brain circuits cause neuro/mental/substance abuse disorders

Long-term goal: Make circuit abnormalities the basis of diagnostics, and normalization of circuit function the target of intervention

FIRST FIVE YEARS

Emphasize
technology
development

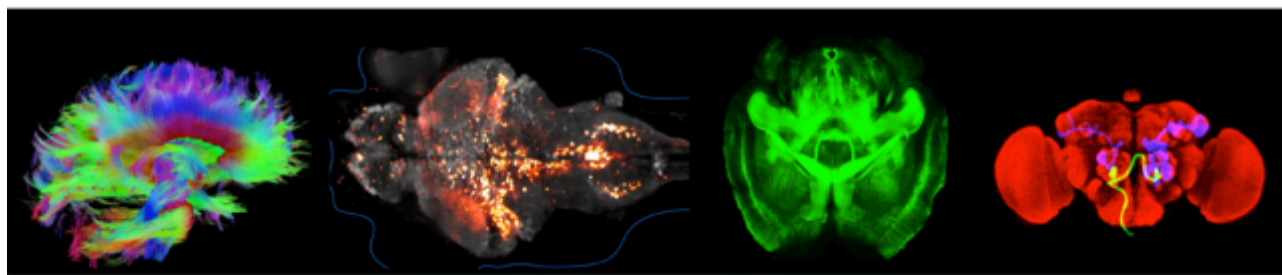
SECOND FIVE YEARS

Emphasize
discovery
driven science

**Molecular/Structural
Pathology**

**Circuit
Dysfunction**

**Neuro/Mental/Substance Abuse
Functional Disability**



Seven High Priority Research Areas

Brain
Cell
Types

1. **Discovering diversity:** Identify and provide experimental access to the different brain cell types to determine their roles in health and disease.

Tools for
Circuit
Diagrams

2. **Maps at multiple scales:** Generate circuit diagrams that vary in resolution from synapses to the whole brain.

Tech. to
Monitor
Neural
Activity

3. **The brain in action:** Produce a dynamic picture of the functioning brain by developing and applying improved methods for large-scale monitoring of neural activity.

Precise
Inter-
ventional
Tools

4. **Demonstrating causality:** Link brain activity to behavior with precise interventional tools that change neural circuit dynamics.

Seven High Priority Research Areas

Theory
and Data
Analysis
Tools

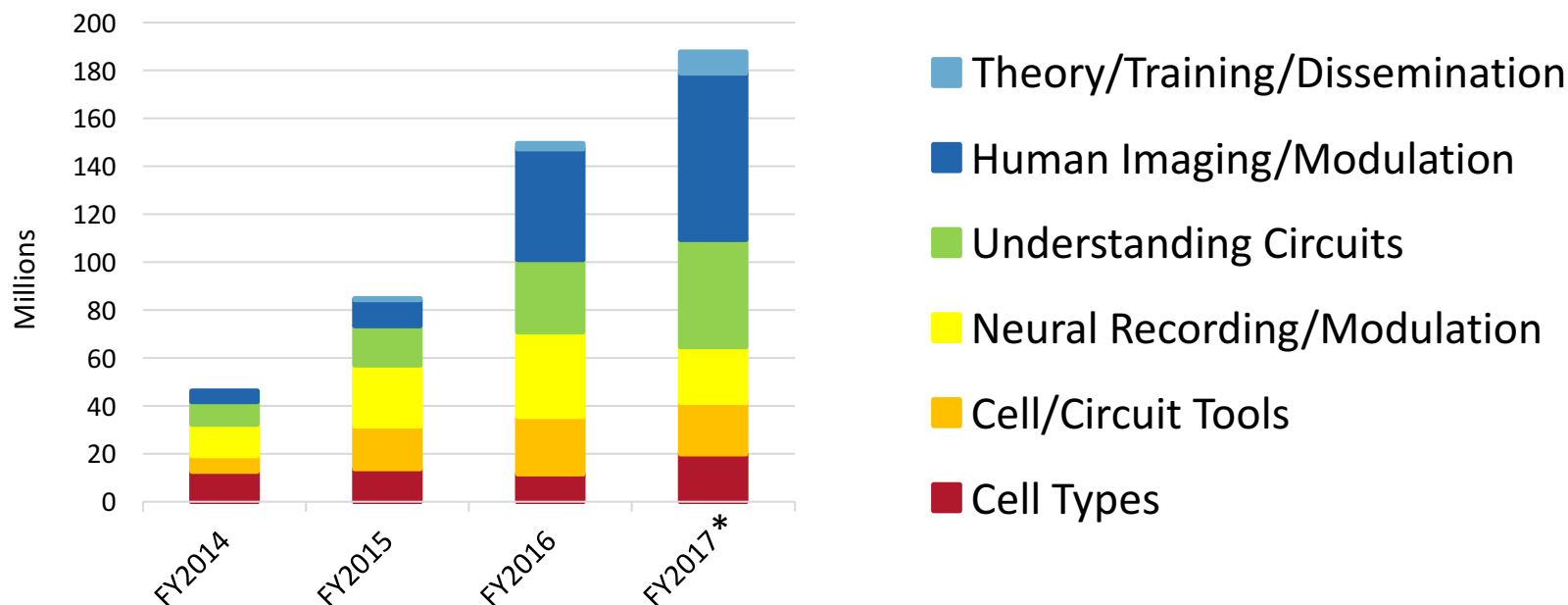
5. **Identifying fundamental principles:** Produce conceptual foundations for understanding the biological basis of mental processes through development of new theoretical and data analysis tools.

Advance
Human
Neuro-
science

6. **Advancing human neuroscience:** Develop innovative technologies to understand the human brain and treat its disorders; create and support integrated human brain research networks.

Integrate
Approaches

7. **From BRAIN Initiative to the brain:** Integrate new technological and conceptual approaches produced in goals #1-6 to discover how dynamic patterns of neural activity are transformed into cognition, emotion, perception, and action in health and disease.



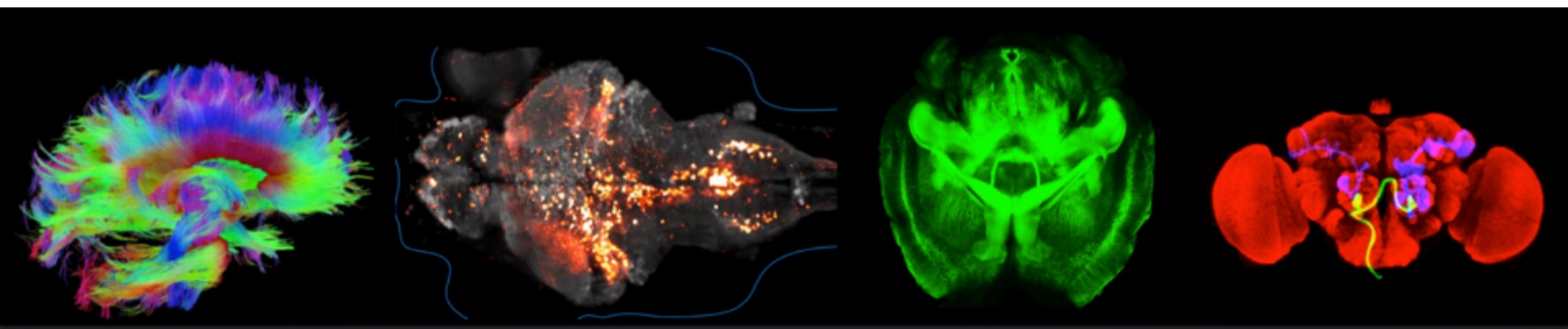
Scientific goals and overarching principles of the *BRAIN 2025* report and the BRAIN Multi-Council Working Group (MCWG) continue to guide NIH funding decisions

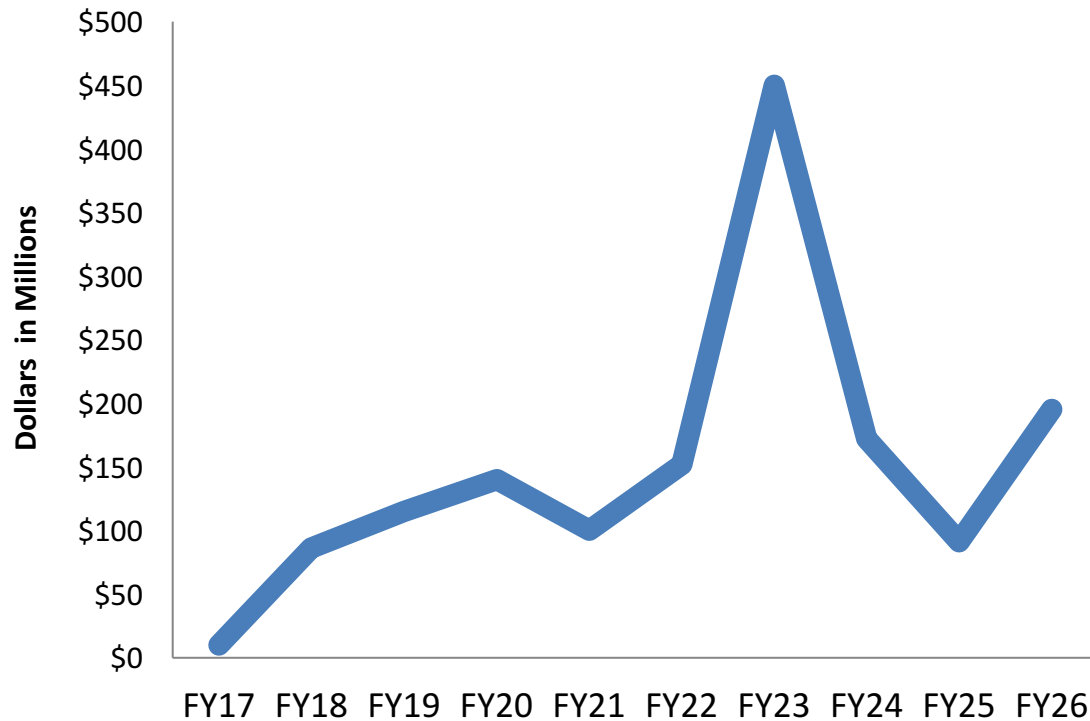
BRAIN MCWG assessed progress in Feb. 2017, recognized investments towards 65/74 short-term goals

**All FY17 information is an estimate, as we do not know the FY17 budget. President's budget ~\$195M*

Fiscal Year	Actual Budget	# New BRAIN Awards	21 st Century Cures	ACD WG Recommendation
FY14	\$46.1M	58		
FY15	\$85M	67		\$100M
FY16	\$154M	108		\$190M
FY17	TBD		\$10M	\$300M
FY18	TBD		\$86M	\$400M
FY19	TBD		\$115M	\$500M

- Blueprint
- NCCIH
- NEI
- NIA
- NIAAA
- NIBIB
- NICHD
- NIDA
- NIDCD
- NIMH
- NINDS
- OBSSR
- OD
- ORWH





Funds need to be appropriated each year, not to exceed these amounts:

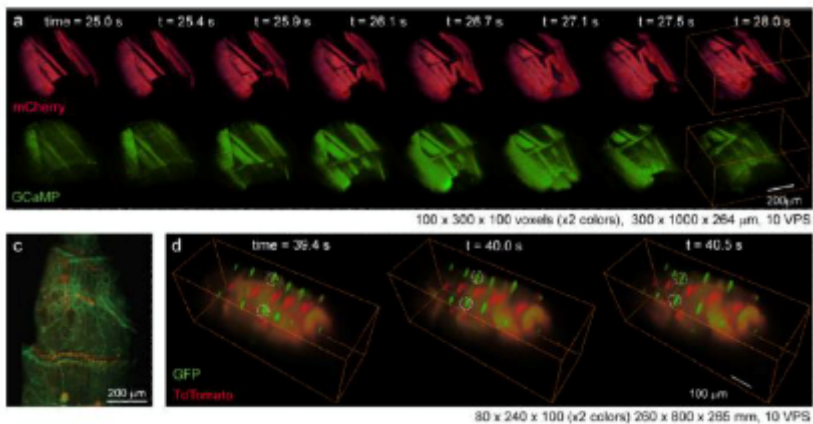
- FY 17: \$10,000,000
- FY 18: \$86,000,000
- FY 19: \$115,000,000
- FY 20: \$140,000,000
- FY 21: \$100,000,000
- FY 22: \$152,000,000
- FY 23: \$450,000,000
- FY 24: \$172,000,000
- FY 25: \$91,000,000
- FY 26: \$195,000,000

21st Century Cures Act authorizes \$1.511 billion to be transferred from the ***Beau Biden Cancer Moonshot & NIH Innovation Account*** for BRAIN research through 2026

Innovation Fund Budget Scenario

FY Year	Original Cures Fund	Competing	Noncompeting	Multi Year Funded	Total
2017	10,000,000	10,000,000	-		10,000,000
2018	86,000,000	38,000,000	10,000,000	38,000,000	86,000,000
2019	115,000,000	33,500,000	48,000,000	33,500,000	115,000,000
2020	140,000,000		81,500,000	58,500,000	140,000,000
2021	100,000,000	28,500,000	71,500,000		100,000,000
2022	152,000,000**	45,000,000	62,000,000	45,000,000	152,000,000
2023	450,000,000**	45,000,000	73,500,000	331,500,000	450,000,000
2024	172,000,000**		118,000,000	54,000,000	172,000,000
2025	91,000,000		89,500,000	1,500,000	91,000,000
2026	195,000,000		89,500,000	105,500,000	195,000,000
Total	1,511,000,000	200,000,000	598,500,000	712,500,000	1,511,000,000

** Potential time frame to take advantage of emerging scientific opportunities and/or to use funds to advance dissemination of new tools/technologies or develop new data sharing platforms.

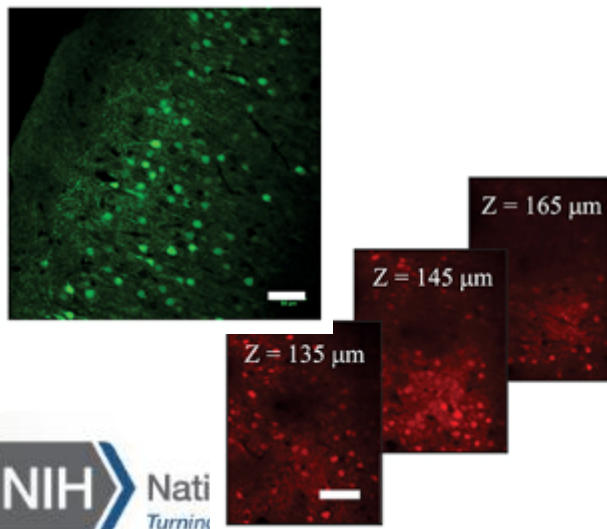
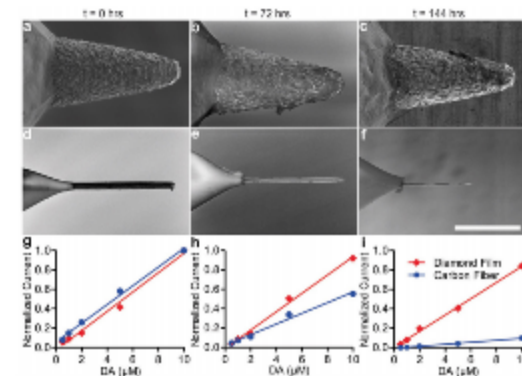


SCAPE: Novel 3D microscopy method for high-speed, volumetric imaging of living tissue visualizes spontaneous neuronal firing in whole-brain of awake, behaving mice and *Drosophila* larvae

Bouchard et al., *Nature Photonics*, 2015

Diamond electrodes can measure stimulation-driven monoamine transmitter release in basal ganglia of humans with greater longevity and strength

Bennet et al., *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 2016



Two-Photon Holographic Stimulation of red-shifted opsin, ReaChR: Red-shifted opsins react to longer wavelengths of light, may reach deep brain structures

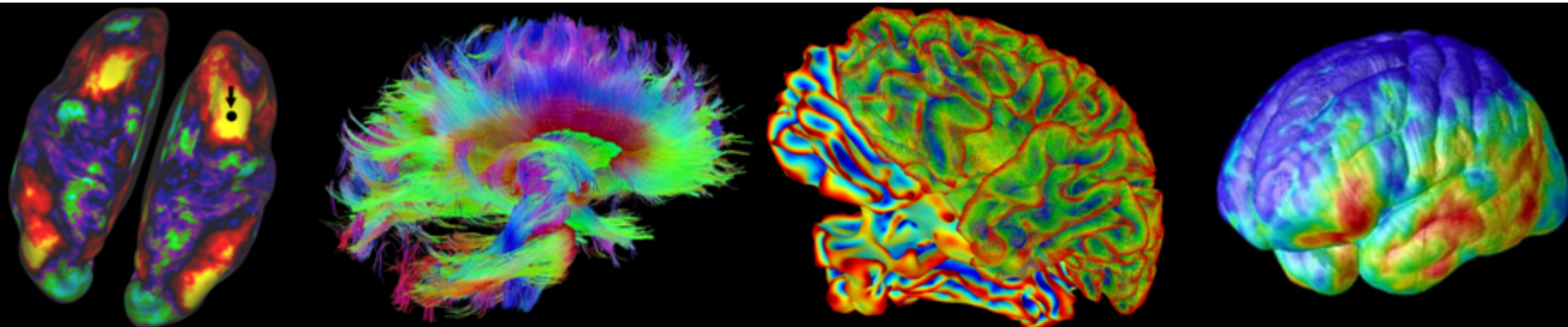
Chaigneau et al., *Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience*, 2016

Maintain flexibility to allow us to take advantage of emerging scientific opportunities

Utilize a variety of funding approaches to ensure sustained funding

Balance regular and multi-year funding of grants

- Ability to spread funds over more than one year to provide a more steady stream of resources
- Leverage administrative and competitive supplements
- Ensure full funding of all grants by 2026



21st Century Cures Innovation Funds: *Potential Distribution*

THE BRAIN INITIATIVE®

Brain
Cell Types

Tools for
Circuit
Diagrams

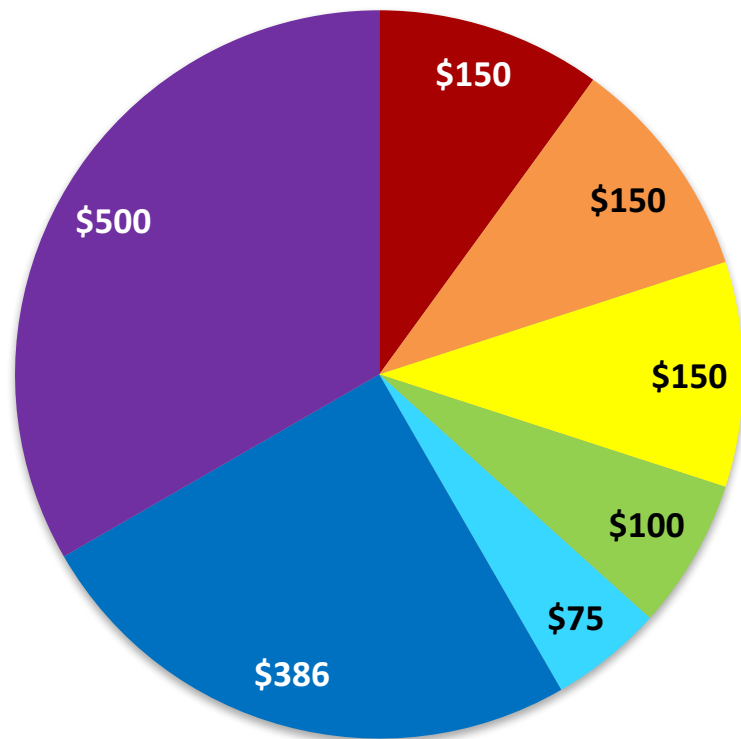
Tech. to
Monitor
Neural
Activity

Precise
Inter-
ventional
Tools

Theory
and Data
Analysis
Tools

Advance
Human
Neuro-
science

Integrate
Approaches
& Principles

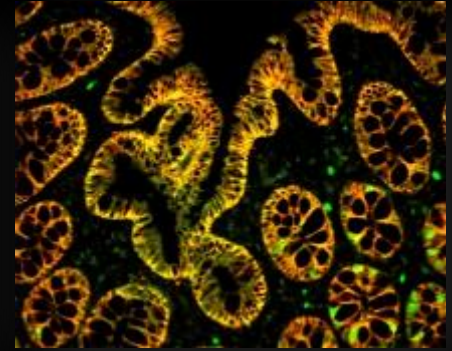
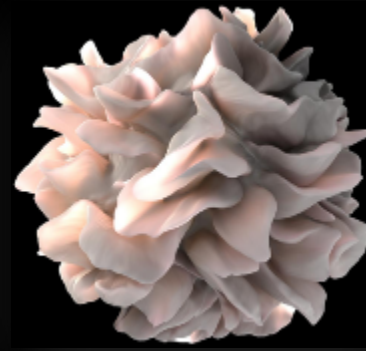
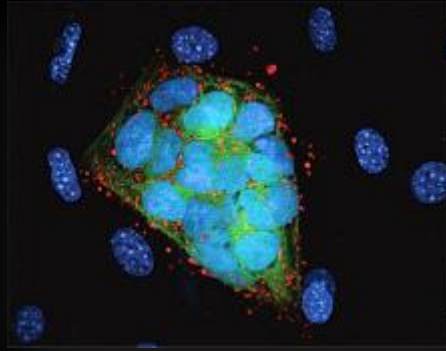


Dollars in millions

High level estimate of potential distribution of Innovation Funds over the next 9 years

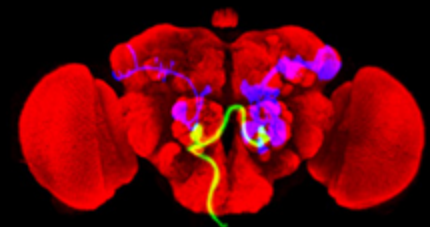
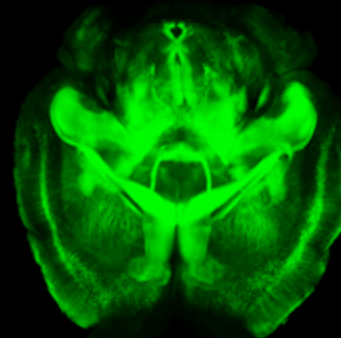
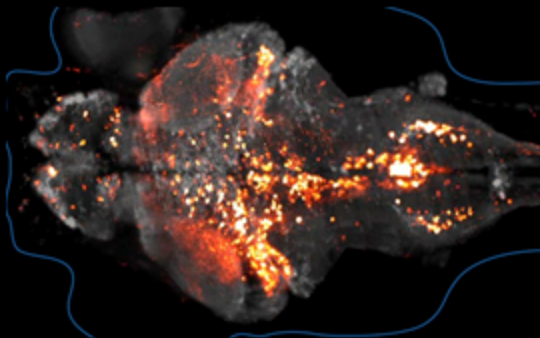
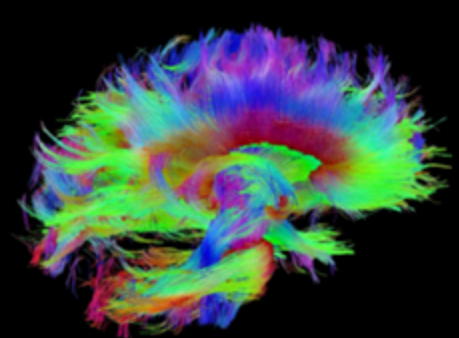
FY 2022, 2023, 2024 large funding increases may be opportunity to take advantage of scientific opportunity to rapidly advance an area and/or devote additional funds to one of the BRAIN initiative priorities, particularly costly goals e.g.:

- Human studies
- Dissemination of new technologies/training
- Infrastructure for data science and new data sharing platforms



BRAIN...

mapping brain activity at the
speed of thought



Advancing Research through Partnerships: THE BRAIN INITIATIVE® *BRAIN Initiative Alliance*



www.braininitiative.org

Mission : *To coordinate and facilitate communications from its members related to the BRAIN Initiative*

Website provides platform for funding opportunities, news, achievements, resources, and more gathered from across the federal and non-federal participants of the BRAIN Initiative



Allen Institute for Brain Science



Food and Drug Administration



Intelligence Advanced Research
Projects Activity

THE KAVLI FOUNDATION

The Kavli Foundation



National Institutes of Health



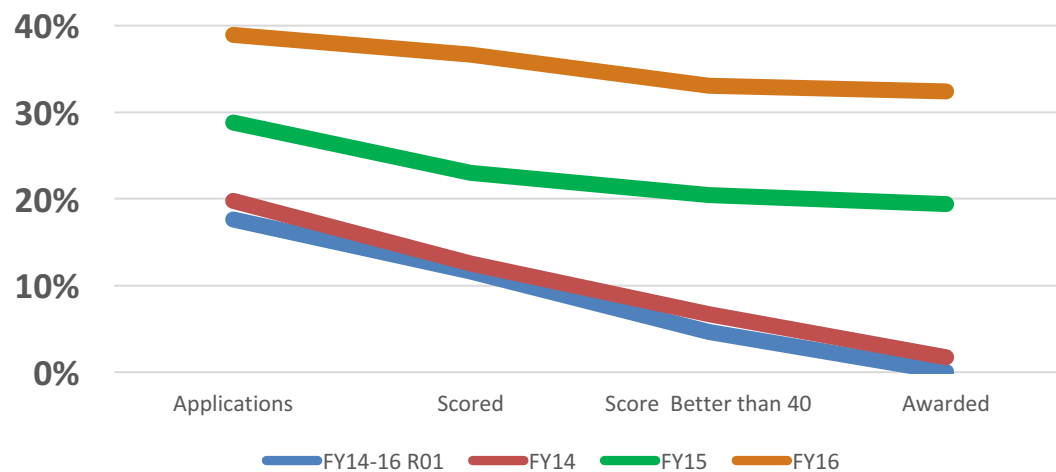
National Science Foundation

SIMONS FOUNDATION

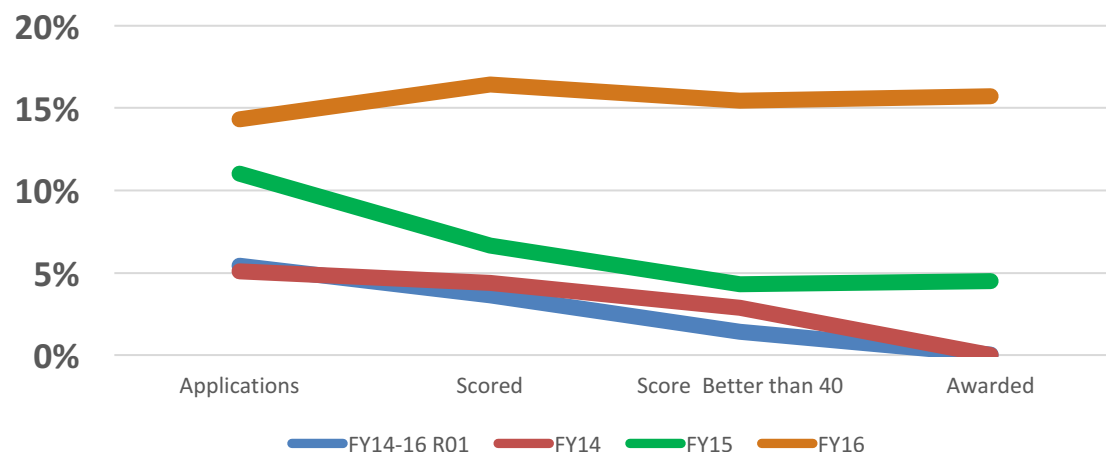
Simons Foundation

Department Category (for Contact and Multi PIs)	FY15	~FY16
Biochemistry	11	12
Biology/cell biology/Microbiology/Pathology/Immunology	43	36
Chemistry	17	11
Genetics	4	3
Biostatistics/math/computer science	12	33
Physics	16	14
Engineering (all categories)	119	141
Neuroscience/ Neurology	146	141
Neurosurgery	14	47
Psychiatry/Psychology	17	69
Radiology/ Radiation-Diagnostic	31	61
Bioimaging/ Imaging	15	8

New Investigator (NI): Eligible Contact Applicants

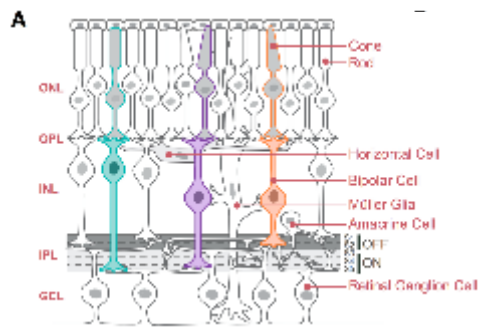


Early Stage Investigator (ESI): Eligible Contact Applicants



- The BRAIN Initiative is reaching early stage investigators and their applications are doing spectacularly well
- New BRAIN FOAs attract both NI and ESI applicants. Source of the increase in FY 15 and FY16
- The R21 Funding opportunity for large scale recording continues to attract NI and ESI applicants

Control is neuroscience across all ICs.

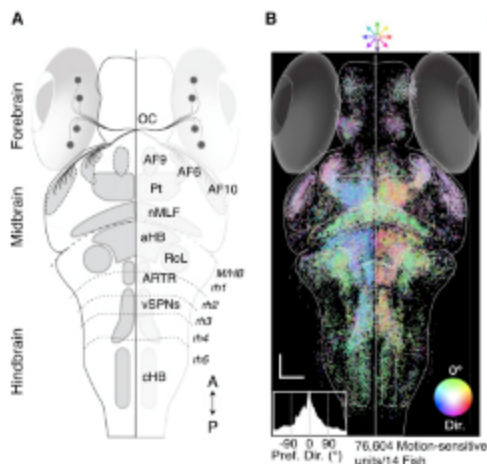


Novel method for classifying cell types using high throughput genetic sequencing allowed comprehensive classification of retinal bipolar neurons

Shekhar et al., *Cell*, 2016

Genome editing of synthetic target arrays for lineage tracing (GESTALT) tracks cell fate in whole complex, multicellular organisms

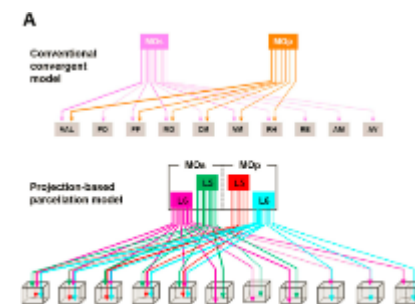
McKenna et al., *Science*, 2016



The zebrafish optomotor response: Integration of whole-brain imaging, behavioral analysis, functional perturbations, and network modeling to build a brain-scale circuit model of an orienting behavior

Naumann et al., *Cell* 2016

3D map of motor cortex tract pathways in mice reveal a systematically organized connectome of motor output projections

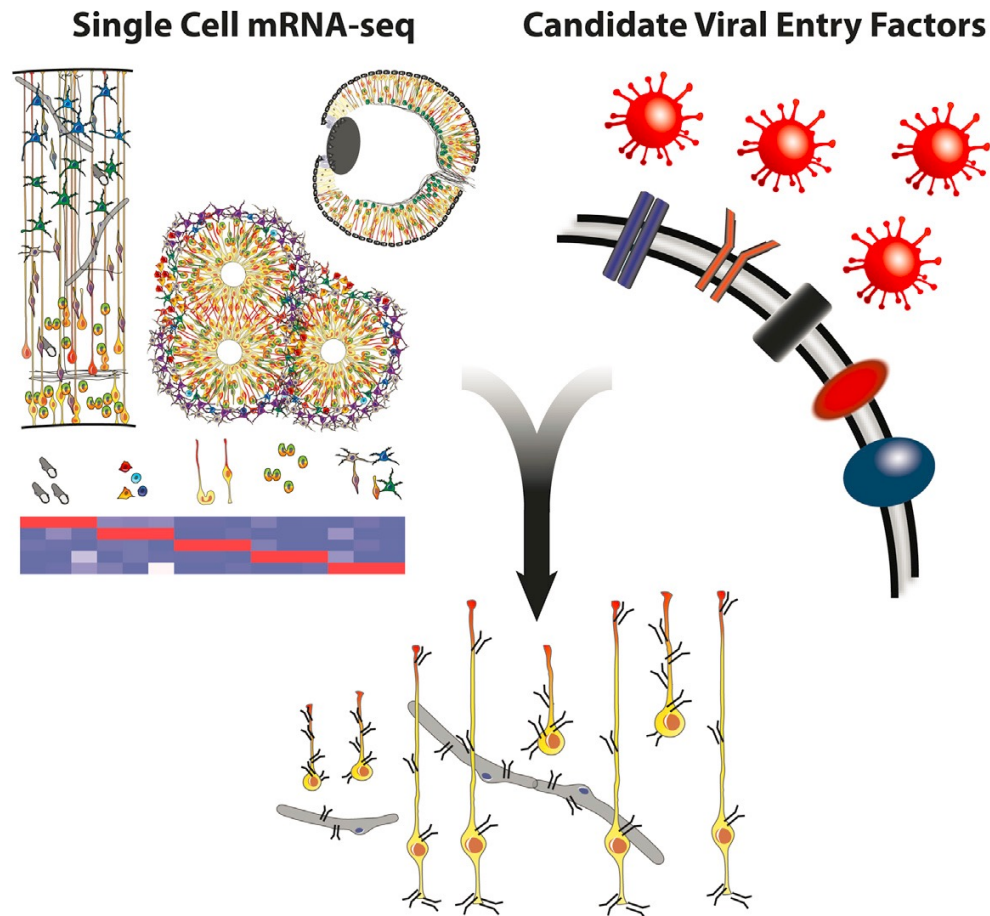


Jeong et al., *Scientific Reports* 2016

Dr. Arnold Kriegstein and colleagues identify candidate entry receptor for Zika virus in neural stem cells

Single cell RNA-seq analysis of different cell types during early development (*Cell Stem Cell*)

- Examined expression of several candidate entry receptors for Zika virus
- Candidate AXL is highly expressed in several cell types, including human radial glial cells
 - Loss of radial glia founder populations leads to microcephaly
 - AXL expression pattern is conserved in mice, ferrets, and human iPSCs – models for infectivity and developmental effects of Zika virus



Zika Entry Candidate AXL Enriched in Neural Stem Cells